The QUAKER's

3

SERMON:

OR, A

Holding - Forth

Concerning

BARABBAS

1 K De Jackever

LONDON:

Sold by A. Baldwin near the Oxford Arms in Warwick-Lane. 1711.

Price Three Pence

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Quaker's SERMON:

OR, A

Holding-Forth

CONCERNING

BARABBAS.

The Words of the Evangelist John coming now into my Mind, I mean to hold forth upon them.

Then cried they all again, saying, not this Man but Barabbas, now Barabbas was a Robber.

Friend, of the war woll adopted to 2 off

HESE Words do shew thee, that a notoriously bad Man may find better quarter from the generality of this naughty World than the very best. They may likewise serve to admonish thee that thou shouldest not be much disturbed, nor altered in thy Opinions, when A 2 thou

thou beholdest such a Man much caressed and followed with Triumphs and Applauses; or if thou shouldest see Men of Goodness and great Vertues quite abandoned and despised. For so was the case heretofore; They all cryed out, not this Man but Barabbas: What was the reason dost thou think of this Cry? why Friend it was only that Jesus Christ whom they did mean by this Man, might be crucisied,

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and Barabbas fet at Liberty

Now this Barabbas, it seemeth, was a Robber, in another place he is called a Seditious Person, that had made an Insurrection, and had committed Murder in the Insurrection. But notwithstanding all this, he was thought a sit Man to be discharged, and to be set at Liberty, without any Punishment inslicted upon him for his Crimes; while the Saviour of the World, Jesus Christ, was branded with all kind of Insamy and Reproach, and tho he had committed no kind of Sin, was adjudged by the general Cry to a shameful and a very cruel Death.

Thou feeft then, Friend, what a kind and merciful Usage this vile Barabbas met with, and what Barbarity was exercised towards the Saviour of the World, towards the greatest Benefactor to Human-kind, that ever ap-

peared upon the Earth.

What could the cause of this be, thinkest thou, but that a great part of Men are most fond of such a Barabbas, as is ready to do any Wickedness to gratify them, that will run into any design they can propose to him, execute

that maketh no Conscience of any Words or Actions that can serve his or their Purposes. And that most Men do hate a truly holy Man, that will confront them in their Wickedness, will not flatter them in their unrighteous Practices, nor will approve the Methods which they often take to serve their

Earthly-Mindedness.

And what made this Barabbas more confidered, I do not at all doubt was, his great hatred and detestation of the Saviour of Human-kind; fuch a wicked Wretch could not but be a very loud railer at Jesus Christ, a great reviler of his Person and of his Doctrines. This was sufficient to cover Barabbas his Crimes, and to make him a very confiderable Interest among one fort of Men. But, who were these Men, supposest thou, that thus gave the Preference to this Barabbas; why to fay truth, (although I dare hardly venture to name them,) they were even the Priests and their Creatures; who thou mayest be fure fer on the Mob, the Ignorant Men and Women, upon making this Cry, for Barabbas and against Jesus Christ; that raised this Clamour against the blessed Peace-maker, the humble, the meek and the holy Jesus, and moved them to Cry out for the faving the Murderer, the Seditious, and the Robber.

And why doest thou think they desired to have this Barabbas set at Liberty? even because he was very well qualified for doing them

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them Service. He was the most notable among the Crew: The History calls him a notable Prisoner; a Man samous for Seditions Exploits; and if he was again at Liberty, would grow more samous then ever, and be able to draw the People into Sedition, into Riots and Tumults, whereever he went. He would be crying up their measures, their rightous Zeal for their Law and their Temple, in destroying the Lord of Life and Glory.

To be fure he carried a powerful sway among the People, especially among the Women, for that Sex were very busic at the Time of Jesus Christ's Crucifixion; and so thou findest in the High-Priest's House, the Waiting-Maids were more dexterous in spying out Peter than any of the rest. And as they were Enemies to all the Friends of Jesus, without all peradventure were they great Advocates for Barabbas.

The Holy Women stood at a distance, for some such there were, as I sear not there will always be, that were Friends of the holy Jesus, and detested the appearing on the side of such a mover of Sedition as Barabbas.

I cannot say the Comparison will hold throughout, it will hold however in a very material Point. I dare not pretend to bring any Instance to equal the Son of God; but this.

this my fears suggest, that if the most righteous Person that has since that Time appeared on Earth, had stood in Competition with this Henry, he would have met with as little esteem and savour in Comparison of Henry, with Henry his Mob, as Jesus Christ

did in Comparison of old Barabbas.

Now this modern Henry Barabbas has met with as good Friends as the former; and for what reason thinkest thou, only as I can see, because he is as Pestilent and Seditious a fellow as his old Relation was. This Henry Barabbas was cast into Prison for Sedition, and was brought to a folemn Tryal for Sedition; and for a Confirmation that Sedition was his Intention, a Gang of Seditious fellows were his Guard, who endeavoured by getting into Tumults to skreen him from Justice. All the Cry in the Streets was, Doctor Barabbas: People must be knock'd down that would not joyn in the Cry for him, and pluck off their Hats to grace his Procession. I tell thee, Friend, I my felf was forced to a Compliance by his rebellious Crew, doubly against my Conscience. How has his Pitture been bought up to adorn the Womens apartments; and those filly Women, that could not come at the Man, have pleased themselves in kissing and adoring the Picture. I think after all, these good Church-Women, might as well have keeped the Crucifix to kifs, as the Picture of Barabbas. What will these People come to, shall not we see his Picture painted in their Church-windows, and find him

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him canonized in some Legends for a Saint? Hadest thou, Friend, seen at the Tryal, both Men and Women crying, when he began to Curse and to Swear that he knew nothing of those things whereof they accused him, (just with as much Sincerity and Truth as Peter did, that he knew not the Man, when he had been always with him, and was just come from him;) nay, hadeft thou beheld their H---gh P---st himself pouring forch Tears, while Barabbas was calling God to Witness, that his Words had no fuch meaning as they always bear; what thoughts could have entered thy Breast? For my part when I beheld old J---- s---- turning up his Cheeks all bedewed with Tears towards the Th--ne, I could hardly refrain from the other extream; and I protest to thee, I can hardly keep my Gravity, while I am repeating it. It was a Jest to me, that they should weep at any Impressions that Henry his solema Protestations could make upon them, that well knew the Man and his Communication.

Friend, I must tell thee, I am more in love with our yea and nay than Ever, when I reslect how light some Men do make of their Oaths: They do use Oaths so often without meaning, that they are no more to be looked upon, than such as they call Expletives, words without signification, or helps at a dead lift, on the most solemen Occasions, as

well as in profane Discourse.

Because of Swearing, Friend, the land Mourneth; not only common Swearing, Friend, but

but false Swearing, Friend, in matters where Men should be understood to mean most honestly and to act most Conscientiously. What can we think of Henry his calling God so solemnly to witness, that he had no such Intention as his Words plainly express? Do we think his Oaths Tests of his sincerity, when his whole behaviour is said to be a plain Contradiction to them? Some Folk can find ways to break through the most solemn ties of Oaths; and others I hope can be, as we I question not all are, most true and saithful to our Queen, and hearty in the Interest of our native Land, without them.

Let them appeal to their Oaths, while they break them; we only do appeal to our Actions; and if they do witness for us, sure we may be allowed to be as goodSubjects, as such as have Sworn to the Government, and yet herd with Jacobites, contend for the same Principles, and I fear carry on the

fame Defign.

What can the professed Jacobites, as they are called, do more than condemn the Revolution, and the necessary means that brought it about? What can they do more, than call that Resistance a Rebellion, and so make the Government since an Usurpation? What can they do but Curse and Lampoon the Memory of William our late King, and revile him for the Legacy he lest of the Protestant Succession, as I sear, Henry was wont to do? What can they do but rejoyce at the

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the Success of the French, and betray an evident concern at any advantage gained over them? What can the Jacobites do more than Sander our great Hero, endeavour to blaft all his glories, bring him into difgrace, and fo hinder him from finishing his great and glorious Labours? What could these Jacobites do more than create misunderstandings of that brave Man with his Q----n and Country, vilifie and asperse him, by whose Conduct we have had the most prosperous War, and might (if they would permit him to effect it for us, by letting Divisions and Confusions and some base Practices, fuch as mispresenting and lying, cease among us,) enjoy the most honourable and lasting Peace? What can the Jacobites do more than drink Healths to their J. the 3d? Which is all at present they dare venture to do. And if some that have taken the Oaths have done all this; what does their appealing to their Oaths fignifie? Are their Oaths an excuse for Actions, that are done in Opposition to them? Or do they think People will abfolve and acquit them, and judge them to be good friends to the Government, because of their Oaths; when their Behaviour must oblige us to pass the same Censure of them as if they had been such as they call Non-Jurors? And truly there is so good a Correspondence between some that have taken the Oaths, and those Non-Jurors; that however their Mouths have different, their Hearts are too much the same. The Doctrines these Men

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infift most upon are Non-Resistance and Passive-Obedience, and they mean by them, an Obligation on the People to fubmit to the most Arbitrary unjust Power of their Prince, without ever offering to defend their Lives or Liberties against him, in what danger soever they are. And under this Obligation they are for bringing all but themselves. For as the Devil faid of Job, with respect to God, although falfely, may truly be faid of these Men with respect to their earthly Governour; do but put forth thine hand now, and touch his Bone and his Flesh, and he will Curse thee to thy Face. There are no People so apt as these P---- Obedience Men, to fling and wince upon any fort of Hardships; nay if they are not almost at the Head of an Administration they are always Curling and Rayling at it

I have feen enough of this Practice of theirs, and all our Friends here, have feen fomething of it. What an Insurrection and Rebellion did some Folks lately raise to protect their Bar-s from Justice, to pull down our Brethrens places of Worship, and to beat all our Brains out in the open Streets, that would not fall down and Worship the Brazen Image which these Passive-Obedience Men had fet up? Friend, If the Preaching up Arbitrary Power, must be followed by the Mobile his Execution of it; I say, Friend, if fuch a Tyranny comes to be acted over again by the rabble, for my part I will pack up, and make a visit to our Friends in Pensilvania: For England is no longer England than

than Liberty and Property are secured in it. This practice peradventure the Preachers will reconcile to their Doctrine: Because it was done in the desence and support of it; so that they may rise at any time in desence of Non-Resistance. But if a Prince should in a Mad or a Drunken sit, or in a Wicked sit, which is as bad as Madness or Drunkenness, run out into the Streets with a Resolution to nail all our Hats to our Heads, if we should so much as attempt to hold his Hands, or take away his Nails and Hammer, straitway these good and merciful H--h-Ch--ch would sentence us to Hell and Damnation for Resisting.

When some that think Resistance in such like Cases lawful, urge the Law of Nature, the Practice of the Son of Jesse, and the Nature of our Constitution, to maintain them in defending themselves against such unjust Violence of their Governors or those Commissioned by them; they tell them, that they are improper Judges, and that if they are allowed to judge for themselves, it will leave a way open for Rebellion at all Times, and whenever they have a mind to call their Princes actions in question. But furely, Friend, by their leave, I may judge when a nail is in my Head, or when an Attempt is made to cut my Throat, without being suspected of quarelling with every Man I meet with, or without intending to raife a Rebellion. But because some think they may defend their Lives and Liberties and Laws, when they are apparently fruck at; Paffiveit.

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Paffive-Obedience fays, if they are allowed to judge when this is done, they will under this pretence rife up at any time in Armes and rebel against their Governors: These are Consequences they are pleased to draw for others; they never draw fuch for themselves. For fuch Conclusions fure no fair Man can ever make. If we should hold that we may repell any unjust Violence, and that we are Judges when such unjust Violence is offered us, will any Man urge against us, that this will leave a way open for our abusing and affronting any Body at pleasure? Just such is the Argument used by these H-h Ch--ch to prove Men inclined to Rebellion, because they think themselves capable of judging when the Constitution is invaded, and when endeavours are used to lay it quite aside. Because I think my self a capable Judge when I am ill used, I must necessarily be disposed to use every Man ill when I think fit, under a pretence that he has used me so; absurd!

I hope our Principles are as Passive as the best of them, and I do perswade my self we have always shewed that we are as Loyal without taking Oaths, as others have done with them. But if these Passive-Obedience Men would (like the Priests of Baal) cut and gash themselves with Knives and Lantets, in Consirmation of their Doctrine, we may allow them to have given better proofs than ever they have yet done, that they really

meaned to practice it.

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Bif Cuner Caulet

Ming his going out,

But now I will let thee see the Judgment and the Loyalty of these Men, who are so apt to condemn others for the want of both.

They can very gravely judge against common Sense, that there was no Resistance at the Revolution, that there was no taking up Arms by the Subjects at that time, although some of their chief Passive Men changed their passive Habit into purple Cloaks and carried the naked Sword in the Arm of Flesh, in opposition to their then King.

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They can Judge that their King voluntarily deferted and refused any longer to Govern, when he tried all means to keep his People to their Passive-Obedience, when he still stiled himself their King, and was actually endeavouring to recover the Possession of his King-

doms_

But after all, who gave them Authority to judge that their King deferted his Kingdoms, and gave up the Government? I know no more Authority they have to judge of the Actions of their Princes, than they allow to others; one of their own quotations at the Tryal would inform them that Subjects be bound not to withdraw their Fealty, trouth, Love, and Obedience towards their Prince, for any Cause, what soever it be, p. 155. And if they will interpret this, as they do Places about Refistance, without allowing any Exception to general Expressions, they had no more Authority to withdraw their Allegiance for their King his going out of his Kingdom, than for any other Cause. But

But perhaps they will say, they did not withdraw their Allegiance; and if they do say so, I shall not dispute it with them: For I think it hard to say to Whom some of them meaned to pay any Allegiance during

W---m his Reign.

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Sometimes they are of Opinion that their Prince his Word is facred, and ought not to be questioned; and that when he owned a Some he ought to be believed: At other Times they allow that the least Credit is not to be given to his Word, and that there is no Doubs but that he foisted an Impostor upon the Land.

It is hard to make any Confiftency in these Mens Principles: They can believe Contradictions in the Space of a very few Lines, and set their Hands to it. One while they profess a mighty Zeal for Hereditary Right; and just after, they pretend to have as true a Zeal for the Hannover Succession, which does not claim by Hereditary Right. I do suppose there are some that mean, that they are for the Hannover Family when the Succession comes to their Turn, i.e. when they can claim by Hereditary Right. In this Sense they are affuredly for them, when they can claim to be the next Heirs in Blood; but they do not fay they are for them, in Opposition to those that are. I confess I did not at first apprehend their Meaning; there seemed to be a plain Contradiction in declaring for Hereditary Right, and for the Hannover Succession: But this (a Sort of Meaning which they have much used of late) clears up all the Difficulties:

culties; It is very plain they are heartily for the Hannover Family, as foon as ever they come to have an Hereditary Right. And this is, I confess, according to their Principles.

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They would feem indeed to differ from the Facobites; but it is not very apparent that they do not mean the fame thing. They feem to understand one another indifferent well; and they always, as far as I can fee, unite to promote the same Interest. The Jacobites only contend for Non-Resistance and Hereditary Right: By the one they would prove the Revolution a Rebellion, and by the other they would infinuate that the Hannover Family can have no Right. Their Brethren of the H---gh C--ch use just the same Expressions; and by the firm Alliance there is thought to be between them, can really have no very different Meaning, whatever their Pretences are to amuse and deceive the unthinking People. O my Soul, come not thou into their Secrets!

What Endeavours have they not used to make the People think that their Henry was prosecuted for his Zeal to the Ch--ch? Whereas in plain Truth his Crime was his abusing Great William and the Revolution, his condemning the Tolleration, and casting soul malicious Aspersions upon the brave and good Men that have preserved us from falling into the Hands of France. But they sound that the People were easiest to be deceived by the Cry for the Church, and therefore they made use of it. And it has had its desired Effect: The People have been so far infatuated, as to believe

believe that Barabbas, the pious the fanctified Barabbas, to be the Patron and Protector of the Church, and the greatest Lovers of William his Memory, and the Friends of the Revolution, to be Enemies of the Church. So far have they inflamed some Folk with Zeal, that they use his Memory with as great Rudeness as the Scholars did his Statue at Dublin. For it seemeth it is a Sign of Zeal for the Church with some People, to shew all possible Spite to

the Memory of that great Deliverer.

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What Stories do a Sort of Men frame and set about the Nation? How do they bely their Fellow-Subjects, to the Face even of the Q---n her self? Accuse them of Designs they never thought of, and then pretend to cry down Rebellion, even just after they themselves, or their Friends, have been raising one, and all the while shew not the least Signs of Remorse for it? Did not they approve it, sure they would have condemned it in some of their sine Harangues called Addresses: But their Silence in that Case shews what their passive Principles will permit them to do upon some proper Occasions.

Whether those Men really designed or no to serve the Interest of the common Enemies of our Land by the Combustions they have made amongst us, it is, I am in sear, too manifest they have as effectually served them as if

they had designed it.

How have some of them set themselves with all their Might to render them odious to the Nation who have been always the most zea-

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lous Opposers of the French Power and Greatness? And those who have done most Mischief to France, they have tryed all Means to represent as ill affected to their Country, Strange Calumny and Contradiction! And yet a great many will pay more Respect to any Sort of Men, whether they have done any Service to their Country or no, or whether capable or not of doing any, rather than to fuch Generals as have fought their Battles gloriously, and have done all that is possible to fecure the Liberty and Peace of our Land. What Contempt and Aversion did some Men Thew to the brave and then victorious S--pe, when one would think they should have had the greatest Sense of his Actions, and should have expressed all Manner of Gratitude to his great and eminentServices: But it feemeth greatServices abroad will make some Folk but more their Enemies at home. That downright Papists and Jacobites should act thus is no Wonder, because they hope no Doubt to have a Revolution in Favour of the Pretender made by the Power of France; and according to their Principles they must be for depressing all fuch as are for finking that Power too low. These others indeed say they are hearty Enemies to France, (which really I much question, if they are like the old Brood of Tories in C-s II's Time; and indeed they hold all their Principles to a Tittle) Bur how comes it then that there has been so little Agreement between some People, and those that have been most instrumental in bringing down apol

down the French Power? It happens very unluckily, that if those Men are such real Enemies to the French, they should be no very goodFriends to those that have been exceeding vigorous in carrying on the War against them, and have had the greatest Success in it.

But let Men be what Enemies to France they will, and such even as they declare themselves to be; yet some are of Opinion they do as great Injury to their Country as if they were Friends to France, by their Hatred and Enmity to the renowned M__ugh, and to

those that have done most against it.

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Isaac Bickerstaff has published a Letter of mine, but without any Authority for doing it from me, wherein I mentioned fomething of the State of Carthage, and their brave and victorious General Hannibal. I mult freely own to you I have formerly in the Days of my Vanity read the History of that great Man's Actions, and how he was undermined and ruined by a base Man called Hanno; for by Hanno his Machinations, his Trick and Cunning, (for he was good for nothing elfe, for he was an errant Coward, and an errant Knave) he made all the Victories of the renowned Hannibal to be of little use. He infinuated that Hannibal was only for carrying on the War for his own Advantage; that it was better for them, even after the Victory at Canna, to make Peace, nay even to fue for it, now they might do it with fuch Safety, than carry on the War, tho' they were fure of subduing the Romans: And by such like

Surmises he was capable of raising such a Faction against Hannibal, that he was not supplied as he ought to have been, his Friends and himself lost their Interest in that ungrateful Commonwealth, Hanno and his got into the Management; and so by Means of that Hanno, the Betrayer of his Country, even Carthage came to be reduced to a worse Condition than they had brought the Romans, and was at length utterly destroyed, that might have had the Empire of the World.

This Hanno I have often thought of in the Great William his Days, and much of late when I perceived the Opposition made to the brave and victorious M--ugh, and the Factions risen up against him; and I cannot but apprehend what our Condition must become, if such Hannonians should happen to be more hearkened to, and get more into Esteem by venting a Fund of political Lies, than the greatest and bravest Men and truest Patriots that ever this

our Land could glory in.

A Friend of mine has a different reading of this Hanno in a MS. of his, making it look like a more modern Name, by the Variation only of two or three Letters: But which of them be the true reading it matters not; all tricking Underminers of great Men that have done infinite Services to their Country are Hannonians, and should be looked upon as downright Betrayers of the Land.

I do not find that this original Hanno was a Friend in earnest to the Romans; and so the modern Hannoes declare that they are no

Friends to France: And what if for once we should believe them. Hanno by being such an implacable Enemy to Hannibal and his Friends, did as much Injury to his Country as if he had been the fastest Friend of their Enemies; and I believe, after all, his Hatred to the Barchine Family was such, that he had rather have seen his Country ruined, than made Empress of the Earth by the Victories of Hannibal. But what Satisfaction was that afterwards to Carthage, that it was destroyed by the Artisice of one that never designed the Advantage of the Romans?

And what if these that are endeavouring to raise themselves upon the Ruines of the bravest Men of another Land should be in no foreign Interest, they may do Mischief enough to their Country without That. The raising a Clamour to the sinking of the who are best able to preserve it, is almost equal to the betraying it into the Hands of its professed

Enemies.

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This did Hanno against Hannibal, and by that Means ruined both him and his Country; and the same Trick perhaps may be played again against a Hero not inseriour to him. This was most vigorously practised against Hannibal, when he had just in a Manner conquered Rome; and the same Method may be used against a modern Hannibal, as he is just sinishing his Conquests of F—ce. The timeing the Matter, and some other Circumstances seem so much alike, and the Madness of some other People is so much resembling that

that of Carthage, that I could not help laying the Parallel at large before you. I am always in a deep Melancholy at reading poor Hannibal his Complaint, when he was at length dragged out of Italy to the Defence of his own Country, which was then made the Seat of Warthrough the inveterate Hatred of Hannibal's Enemies, who by hindering him from pushing on his Conquests abroad, had brought

the War home to their own Doors.

When the Message was brought him to return to Africk he heard it with great Impatience, groaning and gnashing his Teeth, and hardly keeping in the Tears that were ready to burst out: But when the Message was delivered, he told them that brought it, That this was yet plain Dealing; for, said he, they that now directly bid me come home, have long ago done their best to haul me out of Italy, tho' more closely and crookedly they went to work, by stopping the Supply that should have enabled me to manage the War here. Scipio shall not therefore need to brag that he hath drawn me home by the Heels; it is Hanno that hath wrought this noble Feat, and overwhelmed the House of the Barchines, for lack of other Means to do it, with the Ruine of Carthage. I pray God, if the like Humour should ever prevail among our felves, the Fate of our Country too may not be the same. Rome was much lower than France is now which may revive to our Destruction if our Hannibal and his Friends must fall a Sacrifice to the Envy and Ambition of those Hannes who do not leek their Good, and who feem

feem not over much to care what becomes of their Country, if some Men are but involved in its Ruines.

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How have they set their Emissaries all about the Land, and blown them up with Lies to vent again, to the defaming the true Friends of this our Country? What made them so industrious to support such a seditious Incendiary as Barabbas, but that they might secure a Number of such like Trumpeters of their Side, to tell what Lies they would supply them with, and then to call God to witness for the Truth of them?

This puts me in mind of some Words of Jeremiah, which when I have made a few Remarks upon I shall have done. The Words, Friend, are very remarkable; An horrible thing is committed in the Land: The Prophets prophesy falsy, and the Priests bear the by their Means; and my People love to have it so, and

what will ye do in the End thereof?

But thou wilt ask, who are these Prophets? Why, Friend, even f_{-n} D_{-r} , A_{-l} R_{-r} , and our old Friend L_{-y} ; and thou mayest add M_{-r} the Examiner. These are Oracles which most of the Priests rely upon, and whatever they dictate, those report for sacred Truth; and by this Means they work upon the People. Ah Friend! the old lying Spirit is got into the Mouths of all those Prophets.

And the People certainly love to have it so; for otherwise their Palshoods are so gross, that any one might find them out if he pleas-

ed. What will be the End thereof God above only knows: If this general Infatuation long prevails, there is no Help for it, we must be ruined. We know where Lefley and these Men would lead us, and we know who are their Admirers and Followers, let us not go after them: We know who were for Barabbas, and they that were for him can never be on our Part. He ranketh us with Jews, Infidels, and Hereticks, and none of his Abettors have I fear any better Opinion of us. They affect to be called High-Church, and I think the Name fuits them not ill. It exactly answereth to the Pinacle of the Temple, where Sa-tan carried Jesus Christ; but we find the Saviour of the World would not long be detained there; it was not a Place suited to his Meekness and Humility, and therefore sure none of his true Followers should affect it.

Do thou therefore beware of those Pinacle Churchmen, for so I would have us call them: They can design no Good for us. However behave thy self peaceably; sear thou God, honour and obey the Queen, and do all thou canest to support the Protestant Hannover Succession, and meddle not with them that are given to swear and to change.